

four Bend area Rotary clubs have pledged both time and money, including 16 hours of volunteer labor per Rotarian and funds in excess of \$150,000 to launch this worthwhile endeavor.

A major focus of Rotary International is the global eradication of polio, a goal that the organization hopes to meet this year. In 1985 they launched the PolioPlus program to protect children against the disease. Rotary, along with groups such as the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children Fund, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and various governments throughout the world, has achieved a 99 percent reduction in the number of polio cases worldwide.

Their work and generosity has benefited youth, seniors, the impoverished, the disabled, the disheartened, and those devastated by disease, tragedy and natural disaster. I am proud to be a Rotarian and proud of the work that Rotary clubs throughout my district do on an ongoing basis.

Mr. Speaker, thank you for allowing me to share with my colleagues the generosity and spirit of service that is exemplified by the members of Bend Rotary. May those of us in the Congress pay special attention to the motto of this organization and conduct ourselves here in a manner of "Service Before Self."

#### TRIBUTE TO BABETTE WISE

#### HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 17, 2005*

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to commend one of my constituents, Babette Wise, on her dedication to substance abuse treatment and prevention in the Washington, D.C. area for nearly a quarter of a century.

As a licensed therapist and director of Georgetown University Hospital's Alcohol and Drug Abuse Clinic, Wise has worked with individuals, families, and communities struggling with addiction to alcohol and other drugs. She has helped many people throughout the Washington region transform their lives by providing quality treatment and education.

Her treatment philosophy is based on the acknowledgement that addiction is a disease and that abstinence is the best way to manage the condition. Wise treats her patients with respect and provides a safe place for them to heal.

As a member of the Congressional Caucus on Addiction, Treatment and Recovery, I have gained a greater awareness and respect for the problems associated with addiction, and I am working to promote solutions to these problems. I believe that information, education, and awareness about chemical addiction, as well as access to treatment are the keys to combating this horrific disease.

I applaud Babette Wise and wish her continued success in the years ahead.

#### PRAISING FOREIGN MINISTER OF ARMENIA, VARTAN OSKANIAN'S STATEMENT COMMEMORATING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LIBERATION OF AUSCHWITZ

#### HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 17, 2005*

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I was proud to join my colleagues last month in commemorating the 60th anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz. On that solemn occasion, Congress remembered the heroic forces that helped bring an end to this crime against humanity, and we reminded ourselves and others to never forget the lessons of the past.

At the request of the United States, Canada, the European Union, Australia, New Zealand, and Russia, the United Nations, for the first time, also observed the liberation of Auschwitz. Armenia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Vartan Oskanian, was among a select group of foreign ministers who addressed the United Nations 28th Special Session in New York.

As a people victimized by genocide under the cover of WWII, all Armenians have a special empathy for the victims, survivors and descendants of the Holocaust. As Minister Oskanian said at the UN General Assembly:

"After Auschwitz, we are all Jews, we are all Gypsies, we are all unfit, deviant and undesirable, for someone, somewhere."

As the Co-Chair of the Congressional Caucus on Armenian Issues, I am pleased to submit the Minister's full remarks as delivered to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. By remembering all instances of man's inhumanity to man, we renew our commitment always to prevent this crime's recurrence, and therefore negate the dictum that history is condemned to repeat itself.

STATEMENT OF H. E. VARTAN OSKANIAN, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA AT THE 28TH SPECIAL SESSION ON THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LIBERATION OF THE NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS—NEW YORK, JANUARY 24, 2005

Mr. President, Your Excellencies, Dear Friends: On behalf of the people and government of Armenia, and as a descendant of genocide survivors, I feel compelled to be here today, to join other survivors and descendants, of both victims and perpetrators, to take part in this commemoration. I am also duty-bound to urge us all to confront more effectively the threat of genocide anywhere, at any time, regardless of cost and political discomfort.

The liberation of Auschwitz is, indeed, cause for commemorative celebration. However, in this commemoration, with each uttering of the name Auschwitz, we are forced to reflect: to look back, look around, look deep, look at the other, but also look inward, at ourselves.

After 9/11 and reacting to the unusually high number of victims of a singular event, an editorialist proclaimed "We are all Americans". Sympathy, solidarity, anxiety, and indignation bound us together. How much more intense our feelings about Auschwitz and the singularity of its horror, its synonymy with the technology of death-making, its eerily ordinary commitment to efficiency, to pragmatic, effective, result-oriented administration.

After Auschwitz, we are all Jews, we are all Gypsies, we are all unfit, deviant and undesirable, for someone, somewhere. After

Auschwitz, the conscience of man cannot remain the same. Man's inhumanity to men, to women, to children, and to the elderly, is no longer a concept in search of a name, an image, a description. Auschwitz lends its malefic aura to all the Auschwitzes of history, our collective history, both before and after.

In the 20th century alone, with its 15 genocides, the victims have their own names for places of infamy. What the French call 'les lieux infames de memoire' are everywhere. Places of horror, slaughter, of massacre, of the indiscriminate killing of all those who have belonged to a segment, a category, an ethnic group, a race or a religion. For Armenians, it is the desert of Deir-El-Zor, for Cambodians they are the killing fields, for the children of the 21st century, it is Darfur. For the Jews and Poles and for a whole generation of us growing up after The War, it is Auschwitz.

Mr. President: Just as we all were, or are, or might be victims, we all were or are or might also be guilty. It is only through the engagement of those who have seen and done the unimaginable, and who have had the dignity, the grace, the sensitivity, the decency and courage to acknowledge wrongdoing, that we may achieve the requisite collective political will and its expression.

This is not as naive, unrealistic, idealistic as some might wish to label it, perhaps in order to dismiss it. Genocide is not about individuals who act insanely, do evil, commit crimes, perpetrate irrevocable wrongs. Genocide is the undertaking of a state apparatus, which must, by definition, act coherently, pragmatically, with structure and organization.

Thus, this is not a plea to reform human beings, but an appeal to take conscious account of the role our national institutions and international institutions must play to ensure that no one can expect to enjoy impunity.

After Auschwitz one would expect that no one any longer has a right to turn a blind eye or a deaf ear. As an Armenian, I know that a blind eye, a deaf ear and a muted tongue perpetuate the wounds. It is a memory of suffering unrelieved by strong condemnation and unequivocal recognition. The catharsis that the victims deserve, which societies require in order to heal and move forward together, obligates us here at the UN, and in the international community, to be witness, to call things by their name, to remove the veil of obfuscation, of double standards, of political expediency.

Mr. Chairman: Following the Tsunami-provoked disaster, we have become painfully aware of a paradox. On the one hand, multilateral assistance efforts were massive, swift, generous and without discrimination. But, when compared and contrasted with today's other major tragedy, in Africa, it is plain that for Darfur, formal and ritual condemnation has not been followed by any disavowal action against the perpetrators.

The difference with the Tsunami, of course, was that there were no perpetrators. No one wielded the sword, pulled the trigger or pushed the button that released the gas.

Recognizing the victims and acknowledging them is also to recognize that there are perpetrators. But this is absolutely not the same as actually naming them, shaming them, dissuading or warning them, isolating or punishing them.

If these observations signal a certain naiveté that overlooks the enduring structures of our political and security interests, then, on this occasion, when we have gathered to commemorate this horrible event, then allow me this one question: if not here and now, then where and when?

Mr. Chairman: The Spanish-American philosopher George Santayana, who has been

quoted here, admonished us to remember the past, or be condemned to repeat it. This admonition has significance for me personally, because the destruction of my people, whose fate in some way impinged upon the fate of the Jews of Europe, should have been viewed more widely as a warning of things to come.

Jews and Armenians are linked forever by Hitler. Who, after all, speaks today of the annihilation of the Armenians? said Adolf Hitler, days before he entered Poland.

Hitler's cynical remembrance of Armenians is prominently displayed in the Holocaust Memorial in Washington because it is profound commentary about the crucial role of third parties in genocide prevention and remembrance. Genocide is the manifestation of the break in the covenant that governments have with their peoples. Therefore, it is third parties who become crucial actors in genocide prevention, humanitarian assistance and genocide remembrance.

We are commemorating today, because the Soviet troops marched into Auschwitz 60 years ago. I am here today because the Arabs provided sanctuary to Armenian deportees 90 years ago.

Third parties, indeed, can make the difference between life and death. Their rejection of the behaviors and policies which are neither in anyone's national interest nor in humanity's international interest, is of immense moral and political value.

What neighbors, well-wishers, the international community can't accomplish, is the transcending and reconciling which the parties must do for themselves. The victims, first, must exhibit the dignity, capacity and willingness to move on, and the perpetrators, first and last, must summon the deep force of humanity and goodness and must overcome the memory of the inner evil which had already prevailed, and must renounce the deed, its intent, its consequences, its architects and executors.

Auschwitz signifies the worst of hate, of indifference, of dehumanization. Remembrance of Auschwitz and its purpose, however abhorrent, is a vital step to making real the phrase "Never Again."

#### COMMEMORATING THE 17TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NAGORNO KARABAKH FREEDOM MOVEMENT

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 17, 2005

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, as proud member of the Congressional Caucus on Armenian Issues, and the representative of a large and vibrant community of Armenian Americans, I rise today to extend my congratulations to the people of Nagorno Karabakh (Artsakh) on the 17th anniversary of the Nagorno Karabakh Freedom Movement. On February 20, 1988, the people of Nagorno Karabakh officially petitioned the Soviet government to correct the historical injustices of Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin by reuniting the area with Armenia. Six days later, one million people demonstrated in Yerevan's Opera Square.

Unfortunately, the central Soviet and Azerbaijani leadership violently reacted to this peaceful and legal request by engaging in full military aggression against Nagorno Karabakh. The people of Nagorno Karabakh courageously defended their right to live freely on their ancestral land.

Today, Nagorno Karabakh continues to strengthen its statehood with a democratically elected government, a court system, an independent foreign policy, and a commitment to educating its citizens. I will continue to join with my colleagues in supporting assistance to Nagorno Karabakh, which has a vital role in achieving a peaceful and stable South Caucasus region. On this anniversary, I reiterate my unwavering support to Nagorno Karabakh's freedom, democracy, and economic development.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE LOW-INCOME TAXPAYER PROTECTION ACT OF 2005

**HON. XAVIER BECERRA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 17, 2005

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to introduce legislation to assist low-income taxpayers in preparing and filing their tax returns and to protect taxpayers from unscrupulous refund anticipation loan providers. In particular, the provisions of this legislation will benefit taxpayers eligible for the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) who must fill out dauntingly complex forms—the EITC instructions run 53 pages alone—and, because of the dearth of free tax preparation services to help navigate the process, are heavy users of commercial tax preparers.

The problems addressed by the Low-Income Taxpayer Protection Act of 2005 have been ignored for too long. The National Taxpayer Advocate's FY2002 Annual Report to Congress notes that in 2000, only 1 percent of filers with incomes below the EITC income limit received free tax preparation assistance from either the IRS Taxpayer Assistance Centers or volunteer sites affiliated with the IRS. The remaining low-income filers who had their forms filed for them used a commercial preparer. While many commercial preparers provide a very valuable, necessary service, the work of these men and women is too often overshadowed by those who peddle refund anticipation loans (RALs)—usurious short-term loans secured by the taxpayer's tax refund, including the EITC. In fact, it is estimated that 43 percent of EITC recipients who went to a paid tax preparer in 2001 ended up with a RAL.

The IRS tells us that 12 million taxpayers got RALs in 2003. These loans took an estimated \$1.4 billion out of the refunds earned by American workers. Nearly 80 percent of taxpayers taking out RALs are earning less than \$35,000 per year. More than half of those who get RALs receive the EITC. EITC recipients are disproportionately represented in the ranks of those who get RALs, since these taxpayers make up just 17 percent of the taxpayer population.

A new Children's Defense Fund survey of eight states and the District of Columbia found that almost \$960 million were siphoned away from EITC recipients because of the cost of these loans and commercial tax-preparers who offer them. California taxpayers of modest-incomes paid nearly \$237 million to these businesses.

The Consumer Federation of America and the National Consumer Law Center found that refund anticipation loan fees cost consumers

about \$1.14 billion in 2002, up almost \$200 million from the year before. Additional fees for electronic filing, "document preparation," and "applications" added another \$406 million to the total. Our constituents who can afford it the least are suffering a \$1.5 billion drain on their tax refunds.

Taxpayers who take out RALs are often told that the loan is the only way they can get assistance with filling their tax returns. The fees for preparation services are taken out of the loan proceeds first. Then the interest rates are applied to the loans, and low-income taxpayers are often unaware at the impact this has on the total amount of their refund.

Mr. Speaker, let me take a moment to break down these estimates from the cumulative to the individual using an analysis found in the consumer groups' report. Based upon the prices for RALs in 2004, a consumer might pay the following in order to get a \$2,100 RAL—the average refund—from a commercial tax preparation chain this year: (1) A loan fee of \$99.95, which includes a \$24.95 fee supposedly for the "dummy" bank account used to receive the consumer's tax refund from the IRS to repay the RAL; and (2) a system administration fee that averages \$32 per loan. Combine that with tax preparation fees, which average about \$120, and the total is about \$250. The effective annual percent rate (APR) on this RAL would be 182 percent.

Mr. Speaker, the funds unnecessarily paid into usurious refund anticipation loans is hard-earned money taken out of the pockets of hard-working Americans who are already just barely getting by; it is food taken from their tables, it is school supplies taken from their children.

The Office of the Taxpayer Advocate acknowledges that there are several factors that drive low-income taxpayers to pay for tax preparation, including: (1) Inconvenient location or hours of Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) sites for low-income taxpayers; (2) lack of bank accounts for quicker direct deposit of refunds; (3) need or desire for immediate cash; and (4) inability to prepare one's own taxes due to limited language, literacy, or computer skills.

The VITA program can be a great resource to low-income taxpayers, providing assistance that will help them avoid unscrupulous commercial tax-preparers that profit unduly from RALs. VITA is available to taxpayers earning less than \$36,000 a year. In 2004, only 1.8 million returns were filed using VITA assistance, although 21 million taxpayers claimed the EITC that year. VITA can better help taxpayers get the full refund from EITC they have earned. In the city of Los Angeles alone, EITC returned over \$585 million in 2003. Mr. Speaker, VITA is vital to the economic health of our hardest-working communities and should be promoted as a means of avoiding the use of RALs by low-income taxpayers.

This bill takes a two-pronged approach aimed at curtailing the drain on our low-income taxpayers by first regulating income tax preparers and refund anticipation loan providers and, secondly, creating IRS-administered grant programs to provide free tax preparation for low-income taxpayers such as provided by VITA clinics and to help individuals establish a bank account for the first time.

I encourage all of my colleagues to support this legislation.